II. Infrastructural Resources of Pakistan as Concern Refugees

A. Health System

Health System/ Structure:

The Government of Pakistan has assumed the responsibility for providing health services to the Afghan refugees. The Director of Medical Services at the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) under States and Frontier Regions Division of the Federal Government co-ordinates the largely independent implementation of the Afghan refugee health programme by the Project Directors for Health in provincial governments.

The Provincial Project Directors for Health are responsible for the refugee health programme in the province. On the district level, Field Supervisory Medical Officers and their staff support and supervise the health services provided by the Basic Health Units (BHU) in refugee villages.

In refugee villages, health services are provided in BHUs and occasionally in additional smaller subunits. Minimum standard staffing has been introduced. Most of the teams working in BHUs have their own multipurpose transport.

The health personnel in the BHUs are either Pakistani or Afghan. Expatriates serve in an administrative or advisory capacity only, except in some referral facilities (e.g. ICRC hospitals).

Preventive health programmes for refugees include malaria control, tuberculosis control, the expanded programme for immunization (EPI) and sanitation and health education.

Existing Health Services for Refugees:

Only basic health services are provided by the refugee health programme. For hospital treatment or examinations, refugees are referred to Government hospitals in provincial capitals and in each district or the smaller tehsil and civil hospitals. Hospitals sponsored by Afghan refugee political parties and ICRC provide care for the war injured.

Baluchistan: As of 31 December 1985, there were a total of 42 BHUs with 45 doctors for 61 refugee villages. In addition, private voluntary agencies operated 7 BHUs.

Hospitals in Baluchistan available to Afghan refugees, in addition to Government Hospitals, include the following: Al Khidmat Hospital (Quetta, 24 beds); Mekkah Al Mukarama Hospital (Quetta, 120 beds); PRCS Al Dawa Hospital (Quetta, 60 beds); Ansari Hospital (Quetta, 50 beds); Hakim Sanai Hospital (Quetta, 20 beds); Ittehad Hospital (Quetta, 60 beds); Islamic Aid Health Centre for Afghan Refugees (New Quetta, clinic for out-patients only); ICRC Surgical Hospital for Afghan Refugees (Quetta); Christian Hospital (Quetta); and SRC-Al Salam Hospital (Saranen, 35 beds). There is also a medical store for refugees in Quetta.

NWFP: There are 87 BHUs and 26 sub-health units with 151 doctors for 240 refugee villages. Private voluntary agencies operate 45 BHUs and 13 sub-health units.

Hospitals in NWFP for Afghan refugees, in addition to Government Hospitals, include the following: HCRFS Psychiatric Clinic (Peshawar, 60 beds); Afghan Gynae Hospital (Peshawar, 80 beds); Ibn-Sina Surgical Hospital (Peshawar, 40 beds); Ibn-Sina Medical Hospital (Peshawar, 20 beds); Jihad Hospital (Peshawar District, 50 beds); ICRC Surgical Hospital (Peshawar, 110 beds); ICRC Paraplegic Centre (Peshawar, 110 beds); ICRC Orthopaedic Centre (Peshawar, capacity up to 50 artificial legs per month); League of Red Cross Societies and Pakistan Red Crescent Eye Hospital (Mardan District, 80 beds); Barakai Hospital (Mardan, 40 beds); Mission Hospital (Peshawar); Christian Hospital Tank; Afghan Female Surgical Hospital (Peshawar, 70 beds); Miranshah Hospital (Miranshah, 40 beds); Female and Children Hospital (Peshawar, 50 beds); Shaheed Abdul Hospital (Peshawar, 140 beds); TB Hospital (Kacha Gari, 50 beds); SERVE Eye Hospital (Peshawar, 15 beds); SRC Female/Children Hospital (Peshawar, 60 beds); Afghan Surgical Hospital (Jalozai); Jehad Hospital (Nasir Bagh, 35 beds); Umar Shaheed General Hospital (Peshawar, 50 beds); and Kuwait Red Crescent Society Surgical and Orthopaedic Hospital (Peshawar, 50 beds).

Punjab: Five BHUs with six doctors cover eleven refugee villages.

Medical Supplies:

The Pakistan Ministry of Health is ultimately responsible for the official import of drugs. Approximately 70% of drugs are manufactured locally by some 250 firms. Import through private channels is authorized. The Ministry of Health publishes a National Formulary, listing all drugs permitted for use in the country.

Medical officers in charge of Basic Health Units in refugee villages normally channel requests for medical supplies through the Field Supervisory Medical Officers to the Provincial Project Directors for Health. A list of drugs prepared on the basis of the "WHO Emergency Health Kit" was adopted for drug procurement for Government/UNHCR refugee health units. Vaccines are available through the Expanded Programmes for Immunization regional and sub-regional stores.

Cold Chain:

A cold chain has been established for storing and transporting vaccines at provincial, district and field levels for the refugee health programme. A central cold store is available at Islamabad airport.

In NWFP, the cold chain is operational, with a central freezer and refrigerator store in Peshawar, district freezer/refrigerator stores at each Field Supervisory Medical Officers office, and substores for clusters of refugee villages. A vaccinator with cold boxes and vaccine carriers is assigned to each BHU. The cold chain is also operational in Baluchistan and in Punjab with availability of freezers, refrigerators, cold boxes, vaccine carriers, EPI kits, sterilizers, autoclaves and voltage stabilizers.

Regional and Seasonal Vulnerability to Disease:

Malaria - a major problem throughout the entire country below 2,000 m., including cities. Transmission occurs from March to October throughout the entire country; highest when monsoon rains are heaviest (July to September). Transmission is also high in poorly-drained areas and in flooded riverine plains.

Leprosy - foci restricted to the north and along the coast, but is a relatively minor problem.

Rabies - endemic.

Leishmaniasis - visceral-type prevalent in the northeast; cutaneous-type prevalent in the southwest. Transmission is highest from November to February, especially in rural areas. Young adults are particularly at risk.

Plague - not a major problem but does occur in Bahawalpur.
Louse-borne typhus - foci in Dera Ismael Khan, Multan, Peshawar, northwest Pakistan (among tribal groups) and Gilgit district. Highest incidence is in late winter and early spring.
Tick-borne typhus occasionally reported. Murine typhus reported in the cities. Scrub typhus has been detected in the north.
Louse-borne relapsing fever - present in mountainous regions along the northwest border.
Viral hemorrhagic fever - focus in northeast (Murree Hill region). No reports of cases among refugees (as of May 1986).
Meningitis, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough and cholera are all health risks. Trachoma affects approximately 50% of the population.

Note: Information on all aspects of refugee health care and nutrition can be found in the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies, chapters 7 and 8.

Further Reading on the Health System of Pakistan

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B. Transportation Resources

Note: Details on the logistical aspects of refugee emergencies can be found in the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies, chapter 5.

Road Network: The national road system of Pakistan consists of 39,372 km. of main roads with a concrete or bitumen surface and 58,147 km. of secondary roads with a gravel or macadam surface.

Main highways include:
Karakoram Highway - links northern Pakistan with Xinjiang province in the People's Republic of China (800 km.);
Coastal Highway - links Karachi with Ormara via Gwadar and Pasni (106 km.);
Grand Trunk Road - connects Lahore with Peshawar; is being converted from a single-lane road to a double-carriage highway (1,540 km.);
National Highway - links Karachi with Quetta via Dadu, Jacobabad, Dera Murad Jamali and Sibi;
RCD Highway - connects Karachi with Zahidan (Iran) via Quetta;
Zhob - Dansar road - work on this 80 km. road is in progress; will connect Baluchistan with NWFP.

Railway Network: Pakistan Railways is the state-owned railway system, covering 12,607 km. of track as of 1984. The system has been recently modernized. Pakistan Railways is broken into seven divisions - Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi and Sukkur.

Port Facilities:

Karachi

Largest Vessel: General cargo vessels drawing 8.23 m. can enter or leave the port although vessels of deeper draught may be allowed depending upon tide and depth available at berths. Oil tankers and bulk carriers carrying wheat, drawing up to 9.75 m., are permitted to enter or leave the port subject to availability of tide and depth at the allocated berth. Bulk carriers carrying wheat are normally berthed at Berths No. 15 and 17 and are required to discharge through evacuators only.

Vessels exceeding 160 m. in length overall with bridge aft are handled during daylight hours only. Such vessels, however, are permitted to sail at night.

Berth Nos.	Length (m)	Sanctioned Depth (m)	Shed or Plinth Berth
East Wharf:			
No. 1	153.9	9.1	Plinth
No. 2	152.4	9.1	Shed
No. 3	164.9	9.1	Shed
No. 4	152.4	9.1	Plinth
No. 5	147.5	8.5	Plinth
No. 6	164.9	8.5	Shed
No. 7	147.5	8.5	Plinth
No. 8	164.9	9.5	Shed
No. 9	147.5	10.4	Plinth
No. 10	147.5	10.4	Plinth
No. 11	164.9	10.4	Shed
No. 12	147.5	10.4	Plinth
No. 13	164.9	10.4	Shed
No. 14	147.5	10.4	Plinth
No. 15	147.5	10.4	Plinth
No. 16	164.9	10.4	Shed
No. 17	147.5	10.4	Plinth
No. 17A	36.6	3.0	Lighterage Berth
Wharf	109.7	7.3	
Wharf	556.3	3.7	For coastal shipping
Repair Berth:			
No. 1	79.2	7.3	Jetty
No. 2	79.2	7.3	Jetty
Lighterage Berth:			
	374.8	7.3	Two lighterage berths for loading/unloading cargo

Berth Nos.	Length (m)	Sanctioned Depth (m)	Shed or Plinth Berth
West Wharf:			
No. 18	164.9	9.7	Shed
No. 19	164.9	9.7	Shed
No. 20	182.9	9.7	Plinth
No. 21	190.6	9.7	Shed
No. 22	182.9	11.6	Plinth
No. 23	213.3	11.6	Shed
No. 24	152.4	11.0	Plinth
No. 24A	37.8	5.5	Lighterage Berth
Juna Bunder:	376.7	9.1	
Bulk Oil Piers:			
BOP 1	122.8	9.75	
BOP 2	202.4	9.75	
BOP 3	304.8	9.75	
BOP 4	304.8	9.75	

There are also seven mooring berths. Four berths at Juna Bunder have been constructed to accommodate medium draught vessels. Two new transit sheds are available at the berths.

Storage: *

Transit Storage Areas:	Open Area (m^2)	Covered Area (m^2)
Keamari	99,134	63,265
M1 Yard	36,576	39,226
West Wharf	174,930	68,160
Juna Bunder	Recently reconstructed	
Storage Areas:		
TP Yard	174,800	116,810
Keamari	68,115	-

* A UNHCR-funded warehouse of 5,000 metric ton capacity was completed in 1985 at Port Karachi.

Cranes:	Three floating self-propelled cranes available, one each of 125-ton, 60-ton and 30-ton capacity; two 10-ton diesel engine truck mounted cranes; 40 diesel mobile cranes from 2 to 6-ton capacity; one 2-ton hayster crane; 134 diesel forklifts of 2 to 3-ton capacity; 19 loading trucks; four 1 1/2-ton platform petrol trucks; four 1-ton platform battery trucks; 10 industrial diesel tractors; 10 warehouse petrol tractors; 3 farm-type petrol tractors; 15 farm-type diesel towing tractors; 12 shunting tractors; 42 forklift trucks; 45 towing units; 750 platform towing trailers. The lighterage jetty is capable of handling heavy lift cargo with two cranes and 30-ton capacity. There are 60 cranes of 3-ton capacity at East Wharf; seven cranes of 2-ton capacity, one of 25-ton capacity and one of 30-ton capacity at the lighterage berth (No. 18A); 35 cranes of 2-ton capacity at West Wharf; and five cranes of 1 3/4-ton capacity and one of 14-ton capacity at Juna Bunder.
Bunkers:	Supply of fuel oil ex-wharf at all berths and marine diesel ex-tanker wagons. Pakistan Burmah-Shell Co. and Pakistan State Oil supply at oil berths ex-barge and at berths 1 to 17. Bunkering at berths 18 to 24 by Caltex. Marine diesel only supplied by Pakistan State Oil Ltd. and Premier Oil Co. Ltd. Night bunkering possible.
Development:	The main navigable channel in the Lower Harbour has been widened from 182.9 to 335.2 m. and will be dredged to 10.36 m. A container terminal with two berths is to be constructed, each berth of 300 m. length with a depth alongside of 12.5 m. The project is planned for execution during the period 1985-1990. Future plans involve the construction of four more container berths. A new fishing harbour in the Korengi area of Karachi will also be constructed.
Airport:	Karachi Civil Airport (international and domestic); 10 miles from city centre.

<u>Muhammad Bin Qasim</u> (56 km. E of Karachi)

Largest Vessel:	50,000 deadweight tonnage, 12.6 m. draught, 200 m. length overall.
Weather:	Visibility is very much reduced due to suspended dust during SW monsoons, and also fog or mist at dawn and at dusk in winter.
Accommodation:	Seven multi-purpose berths along a marginal wharf, each 200 m. long with a depth alongside of 14 m. In the monsoon season, 10 m. to 10.5 m. maximum draught, 183 m. maximum length overall, 25 m. maximum beam. In the non-monsoon season, 10 m. to 11 m. maximum draught, 183 m. maximum length overall, 25 m. maximum beam. These berths handle bagged cargoes of grain, cement, fertilizer and cotton bales. No shore cranes; vessels must use own gear.
	An exclusive berth for iron ore and coal is in operation, consisting of a main berth which is a reinforced concrete platform 279 m. long and 21 m. wide, mounted on a pipe pile foundation and an approach trestle 287 m. long of a similar construction which joins the berth to a causeway of 3.5 km. leading to the Pakistan Steel Mills ore and coal stockyards. There is a depth alongside of 13 m. and vessels up to 50,000 deadweight tonnage can be accommodated with the availability of deepening when required to take vessels up to 75,000 deadweight tonnage. In the monsoon season, May to September, 10.5 m. maximum draught, 201 m. maximum length overall and 25.3 m. maximum beam. In non-monsoon season, September to May, 12 m. maximum draught, 225 m. maximum length overall and 25.3 m. maximum beam. The berth is equipped with two 1200 tonne/hour grab gantries which unload the raw materials onto a belt conveyor system to the mill.
Storage:	20 warehouses of 10,000 m^2 area each.
Cranes:	Mobile cranes and forklifts available up to 35-ton capacity.
Container Facilities:	Containers are handled at the multi-purpose berths.

Bunkers:	Available through local oil companies by barge or tank truck.
Development:	Establishment of a container terminal and an oil terminal are in future plans.
Airport:	Karachi International Airport, 30 km. from port.

For additional port information, consult Lloyds of London, Ports of the World (Lloyds of London Press Ltd., Essex).

I. Basic Facts

A. Time Zones

GMT + 5 hours

B. Currency

100 paisas = 1 rupee (Rs.)
US$ 1.00 = Rs. 16.92
(October 1986; for current UN exchange rate, consult UNHCR, Finance Section)

C. Visa Information/ Vaccination Requirements

Visa Information:	Visas must be obtained by persons of certain nationalities before arrival. Check with local Pakistan Embassy.
Vaccination:	Yellow fever inoculations required for arrivals from infected areas. Cholera vaccinations and malaria prophylaxis required. The UN Medical Service recommends immunization against typhoid, tetanus and poliomyelitis. Also recommended: immunization against hepatitis (gamma-globulin). Consult the UN Joint Medical Service.

D. Calendar and Holidays

Muharram (Ashura - 10th of Muharram)	*
Eid-i-Milad-un Nabi (Birth of the Prophet)	*
Pakistan Day	23 March
Good Friday	March/April+
Easter Monday	March/April+
May Day	1 May
Independence Day	14 August
Defence of Pakistan Day	6 September
Anniversary of the Death of Quaid-i-Azam	11 September
Eid-El-Fitr	*
Birthday of Allama Iqbal	9 November
Eid-Ul-Aza (Feast of the Sacrifice)	*

Airport Facilities:

Aerodrome	Elevation (ft.)	Runway Dimensions (m)	Runway Surface Runway Strength	Aircraft Capacity *
Bannu	1325	1829 x 30	Asphalt LCN 30	C-130 (Hercules)
Chitral	4900	1768 x 31	Bitumen LCN 20	C-130 (Hercules)
Dera Ismail Khan	565	1524 x 23	Macadam (Water bound) LCN 20	C-130 (Hercules)
Faisalabad	607	2743 x 31	Concrete LCN 45	DC8/63F
Gilgit	4770	1658 x 31	Bitumen carpet LCN 20	C-130 (Hercules)
Gwadar	96	1524 x 23	Bitumen LCN 10	C-130 (Hercules)
Hyderabad	130	2133 x 31	Bitumen carpet LCN 35	B707/320C
Islamabad	1665	2743 x 46	Concrete LCN 85	B747
Jiwani	184	1737 x 46	Not available	C-130 (Hercules)
Karachi	100	3200 x 46	Concrete LCN 83	B747; DC10/30F
Kohat	1650	2352 x 46	1621 m. is slab; next 457 m. is bitumen; remaining portion is slab/asphalt mix. LCN 30 up to 1191 m.; LCN 10 for remaining runway	DC8/63F
Lahore/ Walton	697	2042 x 46	Concrete 165,000 lbs. AUW	CL44
Lahore	700	2743 x 46	First 1921 m. is bitumen top (LCN 45); next 823 m. is concrete (LCN 80)	DC8/63F
Moenjodaro	167	1981 x 31	Bitumen carpet LCN 18	CL44

Aerodrome	Elevation (ft.)	Runway Dimensions (m)	Runway Surface Runway Strength	Aircraft Capacity *
Multan	400	2743 x 31	Bitumen carpet LCN 65	DC8/63F
Nawabohah	93	2743 x 46	Concrete LCN 53	DC8/63F
Panjgur	3100	1524 x 31	Gravel; 152 m. at both ends asphalted	C-130 (Hercules)
Pasni	12	2743 x 46	First 610 m. is concrete; remainder is bitumen LCN 30	DC8/63F
Peshawar	1180	2743 x 46	Bitumen LCN 70	DC8/63F
Quetta	5250	3658 x 46	Bitumen carpet LCN 70	DC8/63F
Rahim Yar Khan	271	1372 x 31	Bricks paved	DC3
Saidu Sharif	3220	1829 x 46	Bitumen LCN 37	DC9/33F; B737/200; C-130 (Hercules)
Skardu	7600	1981 x 31	Bitumen carpet LCN 35	CL44
Sui	763	1524 x 46	Natural surface	C-130 (Hercules)
Sukkur	191	2743 x 31	Bitumen carpet LCN 30	DC8/63F
Turbat	400	1829 x 31	Bitumen LCN 10	DC9/33F; B737/200; C-130 (Hercules)
Zhob	4650	1829 x 31	Bitumen LCN 30	DC9/33F; B737/200; C-130 (Hercules)

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* It should be noted that this is an approximate indication only. Markedly influenced by aircraft weight, altitude and temperature, as well as availability of lighting and marking aids. Check with local aviation authorities which aircraft types can operate.

Note: Many airports have restricted hours of operation. For further details on all airports, contact International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal or U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, International Flight Information.

Transportation of Relief Items:

The bulk of WFP and UNHCR food aid is delivered to the Port of Karachi. In some cases bilateral donations to the Government of Pakistan are delivered to Islamabad airport. Consignments are forwarded to provincial and district level warehouses in NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab. Two CCAR/UNHCR warehouses, one of 5,000 MT capacity at Port Karachi and one of 1,000 MT capacity at Islamabad/Rawalpindi airport, are available for transit storage.

Wheat shipments are handled by the Director General, Ministry of Food and Agriculture in Karachi, who combines donations of wheat with national stocks. In the provinces at the district/agency level, equivalent quantities are issued from food department stocks for distribution to refugees. Since November 1985, the responsibility for handling of sugar has been taken over by the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CCAR), who also handles shipments of DSM, edible oil, tea and dates. The office of CCAR in Karachi is located in the CCAR/UNHCR warehouse outside the port area. It is responsible for coordination of receipt and forwarding of consignments to refugee areas in the three affected provinces. Port handling capacity is adequate to cope with shipments when scheduled in a phased manner, taking into account the Government of Pakistan's own wheat import schedule.

Karachi Port Trust (KPT) operate their own railway wagons for the movement of goods within port precincts. Wheat forwarded to inland destinations by rail is moved by KPT wagons to a point approximately 2 miles from the port where it is reloaded into Pakistan Railways wagons.

After necessary formalities such as customs clearance and verification, relief items are transported to the Provincial Headquarters mostly by rail, and from there by arduous road journey to more than 300 distribution points, i.e. the refugee villages. Relief goods are despatched to Provincial Headquarters as follows:

a. From Karachi to Peshawar, Quetta and Mianwali by rail.

b. From Rawalpindi/Islamabad to Quetta by rail and to Peshawar and Mianwali by road.

c. From Provincial Headquarters to the individual refugee villages by road using the National Logistics Cell or hired transport.

C. Communications

Telephone Service: Although often unreliable, telephone services are available in most cities in Pakistan, and to most destinations abroad. Telephone service exists between the office of the chief of mission in Islamabad and the sub-offices in Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta.

Telegraph and Telex Services: Telegraph services, though often unreliable, exist to all places of importance within the country. Public telex offices are available in most cities.

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D. Water Resources

National Water Authority:

In the North-West Frontier Province, the Pakistani government agency responsible for the development and provision of water to refugees is the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). In Baluchistan, the Irrigation and Power Department and the Baluchistan Development Authority have this responsibility.

Emergency Water Supply:

At the end of 1985, safe water coverage for Pakistan's local population was approximately 40 percent in rural areas and 70 percent in urban areas.

In an emergency, trucking of water to the affected populations through bulk water tankers is the quickest solution. Each water tanker should be able to transport 6,500 litres of water, or 5,000 litres using collapsible water tanks.

In Pakistan, three other water supply systems can be developed to ensure more permanent water supply facilities:

(1) Piped water supply systems - this solution involves piping water from, for example, existing springs, tubewells (drilled boreholes converted with screen and casing), percolation wells or infiltration wells to various distribution points (surface tanks, storage tanks or standposts) inside or near refugee camps. All piped water systems should have two water sources in order to ensure a standby source or should have shallow wells if there is only one water source. These systems should also have enough storage capacity to guarantee at least one day's supply of water. This type of system has high long-term operation maintenance requirements, generally relies on electricity, and therefore tends to be expensive. Piped water supply systems may, however, be the only suitable solution to the drinking water problem in sites with poor or nonexistent shallow groundwater resources.

(2) Shallow well systems - the shallow well system is practical wherever unpolluted groundwater can be found within 10 m. of the ground surface (though many wells have been dug deeper). Shallow wells are low in cost and much of the construction can be carried out by the refugees. The wells are lined with concrete rings, and a cement apron is built around an iron reel from which a bucket is lowered to draw water. Shallow wells are virtually independent from external additions in their operation and maintenance requirements are low. Despite these many advantages, problems of groundwater quality due to adverse soil and hydrogeological conditions may prevent the use of a shallow well system. It is important to develop suitable latrine/ sanitation facilities when using these wells to prevent pollution of the aquifer. As a rule, all latrines should be located not less than 30 m. from water wells. Chlorinated lime can be used to disinfect the wells. Shallow wells are the best solution to the water supply problems in NWFP.

(3) Natural sources

Note: For a more thorough discussion of water supply in emergencies, refer to the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies, chapter 9.

Water Supply Projects:

In NWFP, the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) and UNHCR co-operate with the provincial government authorities to provide water to Afghan refugees. UNICEF was responsible for refugee water projects in NWFP until June 1986. In Baluchistan, UNHCR works with the provincial authorities. In both provinces, "water cells" have been created to assist the offices of the Commissioner for Afghan Refugees in both Quetta and Peshawar in their water supply efforts. Architects and mechanical engineers staff these water cells. UNHCR has water engineers as programme officers in each province.

Equipment/Parts Procurement:

The following types of equipment are likely to be required in developing emergency water supply systems in Pakistan:
Mobile tanker lorries - 6,500-litre capacity for distribution to areas where no water source is available or easily accessible.
Collapsible water tanks - 5,000-litre capacity. Rubber tanks must be ordered from abroad but can be airlifted easily (problem: they decay quickly in sunlight).
Storage tanks - 5,000-litre capacity. (Metallic or concrete tanks can be made locally provided raw materials are available.)
Well-digging equipment, concrete rings, cement apron, reel system with bucket - for shallow well system. Most well-digging equipment can be manufactured locally.

Deep-level well drilling equipment (drilling rig, deep well pumps with fuel or generator, and distribution system) - for tubewell systems and some piped water supply systems.
Pipeline system and pumps - for piped water supply systems.
Chemical treatment for chlorine disinfection - for shallow well systems (needed quarterly).
Storage containers - 40-litre capacity for individual transporting and storage. Locally produced clay pots are a possible solution.

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E. Storage Facilities

Port Storage: Both open area and covered area storage exists at the main port at Karachi. UNHCR recently completed construction of a 5,000 MT capacity warehouse at the Port of Karachi. In addition, a CCAR/UNHCR warehouse of 1,000 MT capacity is available at the Islamabad/Rawalpindi airport. See also section II.B, Transportation Resources (Port Facilities).

	Open Area (m^2)	Covered Area (m^2)
- Transit Storage Areas:		
Keamari	99,134	63,265
M1 Yard	36,576	39,226
West Wharf	174,930	68,160
Juna Bunder	Recently constructed	
- Storage Areas:		
TP Yard	174,800	116,810
Keamari	68,115	-

Regional Storage: Permanent/semi-permanent storage facilities, constructed with UNHCR funds, are available in the following locations. A number of other government-owned warehouses are also available for the refugee programme.

Details of Regional Warehouses

NWFP	Nos.	Capacity (metric tons)
Chitral	6	3,750
Dir (Chakdara)	4	2,000
Haripur	4	4,000
Bajaur (Khar)	6	3,000
Mansehra	2	2,000
Mardan (under constr.)	(2)	(2,000)
Hangu	3	1,500
Kohat	4	2,000
Kurram/Sadda	7	3,500
Bannu/Naurang	8	4,000
D.I. Khan	4	2,000
South Waiziristan (Wana)	3	1,500
Peshawar	25	14,250
Swat	1	1,000
Orakzai	1	1,000
Miranshah	1	1,000
NWFP Total	79	46,500 MT

Baluchistan	Nos.	Capacity (metric tons)
Quetta	6	3,000
Panjpai	3	1,500
Pishin	1	500
Killa Abdullah	1	500
Chaman	1	500
Duki	1	500
Zhob	1	500
Muslim Bagh	2	1,000
Nushki	1	500
Dalbandin	4	2,000
Chagai	1	500
Loralai	2	1,000
Yaru (Pishin)	1	500
Baluchistan Total	25	12,500 MT
Punjab	1	3,000 MT
Islamabad	1	750 MT
Karachi	1	5,000 MT

Insettlement Storage: In addition to regional warehouses, storage space is also available in some refugee settlements. In NWFP, 122 refugee settlements have a total storage capacity of 15,250 MT. In Baluchistan, 51 refugee settlements have a total capacity of 6,180 MT. Five settlements in the Punjab have a total storage capacity of 400 MT.

Note: Further information on supply storage can be found in the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies, chapter 5.

Source: Lloyds of London, Ports of the World, 1985 and Government of Pakistan, Handbook on Management of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, 1984.

III. Description and Requirements of Affected Populations

A. Afghans

Afghans - General

Housing Preferences: In urban areas, houses are made primarily of brick and stone. The most common type of construction in the rural areas is mud houses with walls made of mud and roofs made of mud-brick or mud mixed with straw. Nomads live in tents year-round.

Food Preferences: Chief staple is wheat eaten as wholemeal bread. Maize and rice are becoming increasingly important as staple foods in irrigated areas and urban centres. These staples are consumed daily with pulses and various vegetables and fruits, according to regional availability. Some animal fats are eaten. Meat is consumed in small quantities. Fish is eaten by populations bordering on rivers. The preferred beverage of Afghans is tea. Pork is not acceptable to Moslems.

Health Status: Health services in Afghanistan, particularly in rural areas, are not available to the majority of the people. Respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases, and symptoms suggesting tetanus account for more than half of deaths. Incidence of tuberculosis and malaria is high. Malnourishment is a serious problem, particularly among children.

Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

Refugee Population: Pakistan has the largest single refugee population in the world. Afghan refugees began entering Pakistan in mid-1978. Since 1982 the number of Afghan refugees has more or less stabilized, but because of their magnitude, the exact number is difficult to assess. Pakistan government rolls reflected the registration of some 2.7 million refugees as of January 1986. These statistics are sometimes challenged, however, and the Pakistan government conducts periodic renumeration exercises to attempt to achieve

Birthday of Quaid-i-Azam	25 December
Christmas	25 December+

* Dates of certain Islamic holidays are subject to change depending on the lunar phase.

\+ Christian holidays. Dates of certain of these vary from year to year.

For special UN holidays, consult the United Nations Staff Rules, Appendix B (issued separately for each branch office concerned).

E. Recent History

Pakistan became a separate political entity in 1947 and was divided into two wings, East and West Pakistan, separated by India. The country's first general elections were held in 1970. Disputes over transfer of power as a result of these elections led to an attempted secession by East Pakistan. In November 1971, following civil and political unrest, both wings of Pakistan were invaded by India which led to independence for East Pakistan (Bangladesh).

The new Government of Pakistan was led by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, who remained in power until his ouster in 1977. From that time through 1985, General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq governed the country under a martial law administration. In December 1984, a referendum effectively reaffirmed General Zia as President for a further five years. In March 1985, the President appointed a Prime Minister to head the cabinet. Martial law was officially lifted in December 1985, and was replaced by a civil government headed by Mohammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister.

F. Government

Structure: Pakistan is governed by the President and a Cabinet which is headed by the Prime Minister. Following general and provincial elections in February 1985, the 237-member National Assembly and 87-member Senate, the latter elected by the four Provincial Assemblies, were to sit jointly as the Majlis-i-Shura. The National Assembly is elected for a five-year term, and the Senate for a six-year term.

greater accuracy. Meanwhile the UNHCR humanitarian assistance programme is based principally on estimated needs and available resources rather than on refugee numbers. Only those Afghan refugees registered in official refugee villages and holding ration cards are entitled to UNHCR assistance.

Ethnic Origin: The majority of the refugees are ethnic Pathans. Some 5% are Baluch and are registered in Baluchistan. Other ethnic groups include Nuristanis, Tadjiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks, Turkmen and Mongols, all represented in small percentages.

Language: Over half of the refugees speak Pushtu. The remainder speak either Dari (Afghan Persian) or Farsi (Persian) or one of the Turkic languages.

Religion: Predominantly Islamic. The people of Afghanistan are generally deeply religious and Islam plays a major role in their daily lives. The majority are Muslims of the Suni sect, the remainder belonging to the Shiha sect.

Social Structure: According to official statistics (1985), 25% of the refugee population are adult males, 28% are adult females, and 47% are children. The average size of a refugee family is 6.3 persons.

The Afghan society is patrilineal. Leadership is male. Among groups of families, maliks (tribal leaders) are appointed by consensus to act as guardians. Purdah (complete separation of male and female activities in public) is generally strictly adhered to.

Previous Occupational Activities: The refugees represent a heterogeneous variety of occupational backgrounds, from wealthy landlords to subsistence farmers or landless tenants and from big businessmen to petty traders or nomads with small or large herds. Few of the refugees are literate and most are of rural or nomadic background.

B. Iranians

Iranians - General

Housing Preferences:	In urban areas, houses are constructed of concrete and brick. The houses in rural areas are made with regard to the climatic and geographical conditions. Generally, they are houses made of mud, bamboo and thatched roof.
Food Preferences:	Staple foods vary according to areas of cereal production. Rice is eaten in the Caspian plains and lowland districts of Isphahan. Wheat is eaten in the areas of Azarbaijan, Gordan and Turkmenian Steppe. Some barley is used along with wheat to prepare bread in urban areas and for beer production. Lesser staples include rye, oats, maize, sorghum, millet and potatoes. Additional foods eaten daily are dairy products, pulses in soup and stews, as well as many kinds of nuts. There is great variety in the quantity and type of fruit and vegetables eaten according to season and agricultural region. Vegetable oils are used for cooking. Sweet tea is the most popular beverage. Meat is rarely consumed except among nomadic groups who base their diet almost exclusively on animal products with some cereals and dates. Milk and milk products are consumed in fairly large amounts in urban areas. Pork is taboo for Moslems.
Health Status:	Entero-parasitic diseases, bacillary dysentery, hepatitis, ascaridiasis, taeniasis, typhoid, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus and brucellosis are all prevalent. Malaria remains a problem. Protein-energy malnutrition is serious during winter months. Vitamin deficiencies are a particular nutritional problem.

Iranian Refugees in Pakistan

Refugee Population:	The Iranian refugee population totalled some 2,732 as of March 1986. Approximately 60% of the caseload is concentrated in Karachi.
Ethnic Origin:	The majority of the refugees are of Farsi origin. At least 16% are Baluch.

Language:	Predominantly Farsi (Persian).
Religion:	Predominantly Islamic (Shi'a) or of the Bahai faith. Both groups are more or less the same size.
Social Structure:	The majority of the refugees are unaccompanied individuals, predominantly single men under 30 years of age. The remainder are families with two or more members (most with less than five).
Previous Occupational Activities:	Most of the Iranian refugees come from urban centres. In general, they possess a secondary/high school education and/or professional skills. However, the majority of the refugees from Baluchistan are illiterate and have an agricultural background.

Further Reading

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IV. Institutional Resources/Programmes

A. Relief Machinery of the Government of Pakistan

Policy Toward Refugees: The Government of Pakistan has assumed the responsibility for accommodating and taking care of Afghan refugees. The refugees are registered in some 300 Refugee Villages for purposes of distribution of food and other assistance. The Government does not restrict their movements in the country or their engagement in economic activities. In many areas a substantial part of the labour force is Afghan.

Government Organization: The relief operation is supervised for the Government of Pakistan by the States and Frontier Regions Ministry (SAFRON) which is responsible for matters of policy. A Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) is located in Islamabad and reports to the Secretary (SAFRON). The CCAR is responsible mainly for logistic aspects of the operation. Implementation at the provincial level is the responsibility of the Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CAR), one each for Baluchistan, Punjab and NWFP. The CAR, who reports principally to the Provincial Governor, is assisted by District Administrators (DA) at the District level. Each DA has an Area Administrator for approximately every 5 refugee villages or a registered refugee population of some 50,000. There are no Area Administrators in the Punjab and staffing is short in Baluchistan. A Refugee Village Administrator (RVA) supervises each refugee village, which is designed for a registered population of 10,000. Each RVA is assisted by 16 other personnel including three section heads and clerical and custodial staff.

An estimated 9,000 Pakistani nationals at the national, provincial, district, area and village levels, are involved in refugee administration. This figure does not include 8,500 additional staff, principally Pakistani, who are employed in health, education, and other programme sectors.

Only such Afghan nationals who register themselves as refugees in the provinces of NWFP, Baluchistan and certain specified areas

of the Punjab are entitled to relief assistance. Afghan refugees spontaneously moving into Islamabad, Sind and non-specified areas of the Punjab are not entitled to such assistance.

Relationship with UNHCR: The Government of Pakistan approached UNHCR in late 1979 for financial assistance to alleviate the plight of Afghan refugees. Since then, the UNHCR mission in Pakistan has assisted the Government in identifying refugee requirements, taking into account available resources at the national and international levels. In 1985, for the first time, there were two separate agreements between the Government of Pakistan and UNHCR. The first provides for relief assistance and services, while the second covers assistance towards refugee self-reliance.

<u>Further Reading on the Refugee Machinery of the Government of Pakistan</u>

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B. **UNHCR Presence** (as of October 1986)

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Chief of Mission:	Kevin Lyonette
Deputy Chief of Mission:	Hasim Utkan
Assistant Chief of Mission (Programme):	Anne Willem Bijleveld
Assistant Chief of Mission (Legal):	Mustapha Djemali
Assistant Chief of Mission (Administration):	Gerald Smith
Senior Health Co-ordinator:	Claude Aguillaume
Project Control Co-ordinator:	Gunther Scheske
Public Information Officer:	Yukie Sato
Programme Officer (Punjab):	Nasr Ishak
Education/Training Expert:	Peter Schoof
Sanitary Engineer:	Peter Okoye
Associate Programme Officer:	Virginia Mermel
Associate Administrative Officer:	Shirley Coles
Associate Finance Officer:	German Carrasco
Associate Resettlement Officer:	Marion Hoffmann
International Secretary:	Marion Goshawk
International Secretary:	Najia Majid

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Protection Officer:	Lennart Kotsalainen
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Protection Officer:	Thamrongsak Meechubot
Technical Advisor:	Andrew Mayne
Associate Programme Officer:	Eugene Dakin
Associate Programme Officer:	Eng Hock Quah
Associate Project Monitoring Officer:	Mario Bettencourt-Silva
Associate Finance/ Project Control Officer:	Seinulabadeen Mohideen Bawa
International Secretary:	Ann Heyes
Working Hours:	Sunday - Thursday 0730 - 1500 (May/Oct.) 0800 - 1530 (Nov./April)

C. UN Agencies and their Refugee-Related Activities

World Food Programme: WFP continues to provide basic food items such as wheat and edible oil. It monitors the distribution of tea and sugar provided by UNHCR. At the request of the Pakistan Government in September 1979, WFP entered into an agreement with the Government for emergency food assistance to the refugees. Accordingly, a separate Emergency Operations Section was attached to the WFP office in Islamabad. In 1985, WFP provided 180,000 tons of wheat, 3,300 tons of edible oil, 3,600 tons of dried skimmed milk and 3,000 tons of dates under this programme. WFP food aid was valued at $45,160,500 in 1985.

WFP and UNHCR undertook a joint mission to Pakistan in August 1985 to assess refugee food aid needs for 1986. The mission estimated the minimum requirements to include 350,000 MT of wheat, 20,000 MT of edible oil, and 14,000 MT of sugar.

International Labour Organization: ILO implements two projects on behalf of Afghan refugees in Baluchistan. One provides vocational training to 936 refugees; the other organizes refugee construction teams to improve refugee village infrastructure as part of the UNHCR Income Generation/Self Help Activities programme.

See Annex IB, Part B for additional information on details of projects of UNHCR implementing partners.

D. Voluntary Organizations and Bilateral Donors

Voluntary Agencies: Numerous voluntary agencies have ongoing assistance programmes in Pakistan, principally in NWFP and Baluchistan. The following agencies are involved in implementing UNHCR assistance projects under the UNHCR Annual Programme: Action Internationale contre la Faim, Afghan Aid (UK), Austrian Relief Committee, Catholic Relief Services, Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR), German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), HAYAT Services, International Rescue Committee, Médecins sans frontières, The Ockenden Venture,

Operation Handicap Internationale, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Pakistan Rural Development Foundation, Salvation Army Refugee and Relief Operation, Save the Children Fund (UK), Save the Children Federation (USA), SERVE, SOS/Pour Les Gens, Par Les Gens, and YMCA. Refer to Annex IB for further details on specific projects.

Other voluntary agencies also have refugee activities in Pakistan. These include Afghan Medical Aid, Afghan Health and Social Assistance Organization, Afghan Refugees Humanitarian Islamic Unity, Afghan Surgical Hospital, CARITAS Pakistan, Freedom Medicine, German Afghanistan Committee, Human Concern Relief Fund Society, Inter Aid Committee, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Islamic Relief Agency, Italian Corporation for Development, Kuwait Red Crescent, League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Medical Training Hospital for Afghans, Norwegian Refugee Council, Saudi Red Crescent, Shelter Now International, Swedish Committee for Afghanistan and Union Aid for Afghan Refugees.

Bilateral Donors: Pakistan receives aid to the Afghan refugee assistance programme through a number of bilateral donations. Food donations including wheat, vegetable oil, DSM, high-protein biscuits and relief commodities have been provided by the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Australia. The European Economic Community also provides substantial food donations to the refugee assistance programme.

Further Reading on Institutional Programmes of United Nations Agencies, Voluntary Agencies, and Other Organizations.

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WFP. Report to the Executive Director of the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (By the Joint WFP/UNHCR Mission to Pakistan in August 1985 to Assess the 1986 Food Aid Requirements for Refugees.) Rome, September 1985.

Regional Organization: Pakistan comprises four provinces (each with an appointed Governor and elected provincial government), the federal capital of Islamabad, and federally administered tribal areas.

G. Languages

The national language is Urdu. Baluchi is spoken in most parts of Baluchistan. Pushtu is used in parts of NWFP and also in some parts of Baluchistan. Punjabi is spoken in the Punjab region and Sindhi is used in Sind. English is also widely spoken and remains an official language.

H. Climate and Geography

Area: 796,095 sq. km.

Geographical Overview: Pakistan's terrain is generally characterized by mountains and highlands. In the northernmost territories, the western Himalayas run into the Karakoram and Pamir ranges. From these the River Indus flows through gorges to the plains. West of the Indus lies Chitral, a territory of hill ranges, deep gorges and high plateaux. South of this, on the Afghan border, geographic features are less dramatic, consisting essentially of a series of mountain arcs like the Safed Koh, Sulaiman and Kirthar Ranges, which are breeched by numerous passes, notably the Khaibor and Bolan passes. Baluchistan, the westernmost territory of Pakistan, is essentially a region of plateaux and ranges which run over the borders with Afghanistan and Iran.

Contrasting with the high, mountainous terrain are the plains to the southeast. Pakistan's eastern border with India is a part of the great Indus plain. The southern part of the Indian border runs through waterless wastes of the Thar Desert.

Rivers: The principal rivers are the Indus and its tributaries, of which the most important are the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Pakistan has one of the longest canal irrigation systems in the world.

Climate: The Pakistan plains have an annual cycle of three seasons:
Cool season (December to February) - relatively low average temperatures (12 - 18°C but warm days. This season is dry, apart from rain brought by northwesterly disturbances.

Annex I

A. UNHCR Annual Programme

Refugee population and developments

The precise number of Afghan refugees living in Pakistan remains difficult to assess. Nevertheless, the Government of Pakistan undertakes periodic renumeration exercises in the officially established refugee villages. At the end of 1985, government registration rolls showed a total of 2.7 million refugees in the North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and the Punjab. This was an increase of approximately 7 per cent over the previous year, most of which was recorded during the latter part of 1985. The ethnic composition of the refugee villages is varied although the majority of refugees are from the Pushtu-speaking tribal belt along the Pakistani border. Approximately 70 per cent of the refugees are women and children. There were also 2,450 non-Afghan refugees in Pakistan at the end of 1985, most of whom were persons of Iranian origin living independently in urban areas of Sind, NWFP and the Punjab.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

UNHCR assistance in Pakistan has evolved considerably since its inception. In the early years of the programme much of the assistance was devoted to meeting the immediate needs of recent arrivals, particularly with respect to water, shelter and health. By the end of 1983, the refugee influx had slowed and it was possible to consolidate these services within established refugee villages. By the end of 1984, most refugee concentrations had access to adequate health facilities, a functioning primary school system, adequate shelter (generally in the form of mud houses constructed by the refugees themselves) and water. UNHCR was also supplying tea and sugar to supplement the basic food basket provided by the World Food Programme and a considerable amount of kerosene for cooking, heating and lighting. Other programme sectors included relief items for new arrivals, reafforestation projects and vocational training schemes.

In 1985, the Government of Pakistan and UNHCR signed two agreements rather than one, in order to emphasize the two principal objectives of the multi-purpose assistance for the Afghan community. The first agreement covered those project sectors concerned with basic relief and maintenance. The second agreement contained projects designed to encourage self-reliance such as income-generation schemes, vocational training, education and veterinary services for Afghan livestock. Projects to assist Afghans in generating income had been attempted prior to 1985 but on a smaller scale and with limited success.

During 1985, efforts were made to consolidate services established in previous years and to expand self-reliance projects. A significant component of self-reliance activities consists of income-generation projects implemented by voluntary agencies and individual government departments. Some 20 of these projects were begun in 1985 and have proved to be successful. The direct beneficiaries under these projects were refugees in the following groups:

-Skilled or semi-skilled Afghans who wished to establish or expand their business but lacked the necessary capital;
-Refugees who had undergone vocational training but were unable to find wage employment;
-Refugees who could be involved in some productive activity but were prevented from doing so by lack of adequate marketing outlets.

In addition to the creation of self-reliance schemes, UNHCR consolidated its principal care and maintenance sectors in 1985. WHO undertook a mission in July and August of 1985 to evaluate the health of Afghan refugees. The mission concluded that health services were generally adequate and that the overall health of Afghan refugees was satisfactory. The incidence of disease was not significantly higher than among the local population. There was little evidence of undue malnutrition although infant and maternal mortality rates could be lowered through expanded sanitary and environmental health programmes. The mission encouraged the continuation of the primary health project in NWFP and recommended its expansion to the other refugee-affected provinces. It also concluded that the programme would benefit from increased participation by voluntary agencies, particularly in Baluchistan.

A joint WFP/UNHCR mission visited Pakistan in August 1985 to assess refugee food aid needs for 1986. The principal recommendations of the mission were as follows:

-In 1986, Afghan refugees in Pakistan would require a minimum of 350,000 metric tons of wheat, 20,000 metric tons of edible oil and 14,000 metric tons of sugar;
-A request that 50,000 metric tons of wheat should be made available to the Government of Pakistan so that the Government, which issues wheat from its own stocks when international donations are not available, could operate from a credit rather than a debit balance;
-A rapid shift in Baluchistan from group leader to family head food distribution.

By May 1986, 361,000 metric tons of wheat had been pledged for the refugee programme. The Government of Pakistan has taken steps to cease distribution of food commodities to scattered villages in NWFP and has made efforts to introduce family-head distribution in Baluchistan.

Most of the refugee villages in Pakistan are served by UNHCR-funded water supply schemes. Other villages rely on natural sources or unimproved shallow wells. In 1985, 35 permanent water supply schemes were commissioned or completed and 775 shallow wells improved. Water supply is generally adequate in areas of refugee concentration although needs change as the population increases or moves.

Special programmes in 1985 included scholarship assistance to 176 Afghan and non-Afghan university students. Implementation problems precluded the expansion of these programmes. In addition, the Swedish voluntary agency Radda Barnen contributed the services of two social workers, one each in Peshawar and Quetta.

Outline of programmes in current year and proposals for 1987

Overall objectives in 1986 and 1987 are further to consolidate care and maintenance activities with increased emphasis on sanitation projects, water supply schemes and evaluations of health and nutritional conditions in Afghan refugee villages. In both 1986 and 1987, UNHCR will continue to emphasize projects such as education, vocational training and income-generation schemes which contribute to refugee self-reliance; 30 percent of total requirements for the Pakistan programme will be devoted to these activities. UNHCR has also made arrangements to provide emergency assistance to newly-arrived refugees, which will continue as needed in 1987. In general, total requirements for the 1987 General Programmes have been stabilized at the level of the total revised 1986 allocations.

Arrangements for implementation

The Government of Pakistan continues to be the principal implementing agency for UNHCR's activities in Pakistan. Staff employed under government auspices are responsible for much of the programme activity in the sectors of health, education, water supply and commodity distribution. WFP continues to co-operate closely with UNHCR in all aspects of food aid and delivery. The activities performed till now by UNICEF and WHO will be carried out as of 1987 by private non-governmental organizations. The role of voluntary agencies in Pakistan has recently increased with some agencies taking on new responsibilities in the health and self-reliance sectors.

General Programmes

Multipurpose Assistance

Sector	1986 (US dollars)	1987 (US dollars)
Supplementary food: this sector will provide for the procurement and delivery of sugar and tea to supplement basic food rations. Requirements under this sector have been reduced due to the availability of stocks brought forward from 1985 purchases and in view of the actual distribution of both commodities during the first half of 1986.	3,425,535	included in relief goods sector
Relief goods: this sector covers the provision of adequate shelter to needy refugees particularly new arrivals and those living in areas with harsh climate. The projection for 1987 requirements under this sector incorporates a combination of the 1986 sectors of supplementary feeding, cooking and heating.	1,117,107	12,002,705

Sector	1986 (US dollars)	1987 (US dollars)
Cooking and heating: this expenditure will cover the provision of kerosene for cooking, heating and lighting in order to decrease refugee dependence on firewood. The total requirements have been slightly reduced due to the availability of stocks brought forward. In 1987, expenditures for cooking and heating will be financed in the relief goods sector.	8,053,333	included in relief goods sector
Storage facilities: provision of sufficient facilities at the central, district and village level to store two months' supply of commodities in NWFP and Baluchistan and one month's supply in the Punjab. Total requirements were reduced slightly due to WFP funding for some construction projects and others being transferred to Afghan builders.	464,214	342,264
Health: provision of curative and preventive health services comparable to those available to the local population. Total requirements increased significantly due to increased staff and higher costs for purchase of medicines and supplies. An increased emphasis is being given to sanitation projects and nutritional surveys.	6,197,862	8,599,119
Education: provision of education facilities to 100,000 Afghan students in primary, middle and secondary schools in the refugee villages. Activities in this sector are similar to those of previous years. There is a slight decrease in the total requirements due to a shift of some projects to self-reliance schemes.	3,514,465	3,967,421
Water supply: provision of adequate potable water supply for refugees living in established villages. As in previous years, emphasis will be placed on improved shallow wells where possible and construction of deep wells and piped schemes as appropriate. There is a significant increase in total requirements due to the increased unit cost of construction schemes to benefit locals as well as refugees, and an expanded shallow well programme in NWFP.	5,320,440	4,202,390

Sector	1986 (US dollars)	1987 (US dollars)
Veterinary services: provision of veterinary services to Afghan-refugee-owned livestock. This prevents infection from spreading to indigenous herds and protects a significant source of food and income for the Afghan refugee community.	517,987	373,145
Income generation: establishment and expansion of schemes designed to encourage self-reliance among Afghan refugees. A number of new schemes have been created for 1987. For additional details of this sector, see page 20 of Annex I.	6,328,553	7,000,000
Vocational/skills training: provision of vocational training to approximately 2,150 Afghan refugees in three refugee-affected provinces. Fields of training include textiles, electricity, welding, masonry, plumbing, wood working, tailoring, handicrafts and carpet-making. There is a slight decrease in total requirements due to reduced caseload in some centres.	2,038,491	1,868,428
Logistical support: this sector provides support to the efforts of the Government of Pakistan in the maintenance of an efficient federal, provincial, district and village-level structure to administer the refugee programme. This component will be reduced in 1987.	7,500,000	6,000,000
Reafforestation: to rehabilitate forested areas which have been damaged by Afghan refugees and their livestock. Only maintenance work on existing plantations is being carried out in 1986. This sector will cease in 1987 when the second World Bank project commences.	186,100	-
Vehicles and maintenance: provision of vehicles to the Government of Pakistan to facilitate implementation of the assistance programme. Total revised 1986 requirements increased due to higher unit costs. For 1987, no allocation has so far been foreseen.	220,127	-

Sector	1986 (US dollars)	1987 (US dollars)
Access roads/flood irrigation: provision of adequate access to and within refugee villages and provision of adequate water for irrigation in refugee-affected areas. Both schemes are designed to provide cash income to refugees employed as labourers on the projects. For 1987, requirements under this sector are likely to be increased but incorporated under the income-generation and the UNHCR/World Bank projects.	1,291,447	-
TOTAL:	46,175,600	44,355,472

Other segments of the UNHCR general programme for Afghan refugees include lower secondary education, resettlement, legal assistance, counselling, assistance to handicapped refugees and supplementary aid.

Non-Afghan Refugees

Assistance to non-Afghan refugees, primarily Iranians, includes vocational training, legal assistance, provision of counselling services by YMCA, and provision of supplementary assistance.

Special Programmes

UNHCR/World Bank Project

The three-year project supervised by the World Bank to provide employment and income for Afghan refugees as well as for the local population which UNHCR initiated in 1983, is generally acknowledged to have been successful in meeting its aims. The conclusion of the project in 1986 will immediately be followed by a second three-year project commencing in 1987 with estimated total requirements of $ 25 million. Like the first project, it aims at developing and improving infrastructure in refugee-affected areas in Pakistan. A memorandum of understanding for the second project has been concluded between the World Bank and UNHCR. UNHCR's role will again be to raise funds for the project, to monitor the refugee labour content in the schemes, to participate in World Bank review missions and to organize donor missions.

B. Details of Projects of Implementing Partners (as of July 1986)

Baluchistan

Action Internationale contre la Faim

AICF
Al Gilani Road
P.O. Box 319
Quetta, Pakistan
Tel: 74478, 73132

UNHCR Projects

I. Medical Assistance to Afghan Refugees in Baluchistan (ongoing since 1981): Objective of the project is to ensure adequate primary health care for Afghan refugee women and children in the Surkhab and Pir Alizai refugee villages in Baluchistan, and to prevent the outbreak of contagious diseases.

Staff: Expatriate staff: 3 doctors, 3 nurses, 1 laboratory technician, and 1 chief of mission.
Local staff: 4 doctors, 2 pharmacists, 10 nurses/nutritionists, 2 education nurses, 6 vaccinators/vaccination teams, 4 laboratory technicians, 2 interpreters, 3 medical translators, 8 administrative staff and 10 support staff.

Budget: Rs. 3,028,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

II. Income Generation/Self-Help Activities for Afghan Refugees (part of overall UNHCR Income Generation project - see page 20 for further details):

Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees in Baluchistan (part of Assistance to Individual Refugees sector).

Budget: Rs. 2,600,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1985.

Catholic Relief Services

CRS, USCC
H. # 37-C, S/Town
Quetta, Pakistan

UNHCR Projects

I. Health Services for Afghan Refugees: Objective of the project is to ensure adequate curative and preventive health care for Afghan refugees living in Zhob and Loralai Districts, Baluchistan Province, through delivery of appropriate services, training and health education.

Staff: 4 medical officers, 7 lady health advisors, 7 dispensers, 7 vaccinators, 14 health preventive outreach workers, 7 guards, 4 drivers and 4 microscopists. In addition, CRS is providing a project manager, an assistant project manager, field officers and various support staff.

Budget: Rs. 2,174,774 (UNHCR contribution). In addition, CRS is contributing US$ 401,481 towards the project. (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

II. Income Generation/Self-Help Activities for Afghan Refugees (part of overall UNHCR Income Generation project - see page 20 for further details):

Women's Clothing Production (part of Village Industry Production and Marketing sector).

Budget: Rs. 1,030,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

GTZ
Sirki Road
Satellite Town
P.O. Box 352
Quetta, Pakistan
Tel: 77085

UNHCR Project

Technical Training for Afghan Refugees in Baluchistan (ongoing since 1984): Objective of the project is to provide 160 Afghan refugees with a skills training course at the Mohammad Khal Technical Training Centre in Baluchistan.

Staff: 1 expatriate advisor, 1 principal, 3 senior instructors, 3 instructors and 14 miscellaneous support staff.

Budget: US$ 596,003 (01-07-86 to 31-12-86).

International Labour Organization

ILO
House 241/2
B5 Sirki Road
Satellite Town
P.O. Box 349
Quetta, Pakistan
Tel: 75001

UNHCR Projects

I. Vocational Training for Afghan Refugees (ongoing since 1984): Objective of the project is to improve the employment opportunities of 936 Afghan refugees through vocational training courses.

Staff: 3 project personnel, 15 administrative and support personnel, 8 national experts (project office), 70 national experts (vocational training units) and 42 support staff (vocational training units).

Budget: US$ 1,229,313 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

II. Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees (part of overall UNHCR Income Generation project - see page 20 for details):

Afghan Refugee Construction Teams (part of Improvement of Refugee Village Infrastructure, Services and Environment Sector).

Budget: Rs. 4,152,445 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Commenced in 1986.

Médecins sans frontières

MSF
c/o UNHCR
230-A-K/B5 Sirki Road
Satellite Town
P.O. Box 30
Quetta, Pakistan

UNHCR Project

Basic Health Care to Afghan Refugees in Chagai District, Baluchistan (commenced in 1986): Objective of the project is to improve the overall health of 55,000 Afghan refugees living in the Chagai district in Baluchistan.

Staff: Expatriate personnel - 1 administrator, 2 doctors, 2 nurses, and 1 logistics officer.
Local personnel - staff for 3 Basic Health Units (24) and one sub-unit (4).

Budget: Rs. 5,035,400 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

Operation Handicap Internationale

OHI
c/o UNHCR
230-A-K/B5 Sirki Road
Satellite Town
P.O. Box 30
Quetta, Pakistan
Tel: 73196-7

UNHCR Project

Assistance to Handicapped Refugees in Baluchistan (ongoing since 1985): Objective of the project is to treat approximately 600 handicapped Afghan refugees in Baluchistan by continuing the operation of a basic medical rehabilitation unit in Quetta and by providing technical support to medical personnel working in the Basic Health Units of the refugee villages and in the local hospitals.

Staff: 4 expatriate staff and 13 local staff.

Budget: Rs. 2,204,185 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

North-West Frontier Province

Afghan Aid (UK)

Afghan Aid
5/B Gul Mohar Road
University Road
Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel: 42030

UNHCR Projects

Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees
(part of overall UNHCR Income Generation project - see page 20 for details):

School Bag/Uniform Production (part of Relief Substitution sector).

Budget: Rs. 1,627,500 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

Austrian Relief Committee

ARC
80-D Park Road
University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel: 42592

UNHCR Projects

I. Sanitation and Health Education for Afghan Refugees in NWFP (ongoing since 1983): Objective of the project is to improve the basic sanitary conditions for approximately 150,000 Afghan refugees in NWFP.

Staff: 1 Assistant Project Manager, 7 administrative and support staff, 1 design engineer, 14 field officers, 1 education supervisor, 14 lady health visitors, 8 teacher trainers, 1 motor pool manager, 4 construction site watchmen, and 10 drivers.

Budget: Rs. 3,332,350 (01-07-86 to 31-12-86).

II. Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees (part of overall UNHCR income generation project - see page 20 for further details):

(a) Enterprise Development Project (part of Small Enterprise and Business Development sector).

Budget: Rs. 1,485,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86)
Commenced in 1986.

Hot season (March to May) - very high temperatures and dry.
Monsoon season (June to September) - the southwest monsoon brings wind, lower temperatures, and rains that are relatively light. In Baluchistan and southward into Sind and the Thar Desert, rains taper off to little or nothing.

The mountains of Pakistan have a climatic regime modified by altitude and with a winter maximum of rainfall in the northwest. However, the region is generally arid.

Planting and Harvesting Calendar

Commodity	Planting Season	Harvesting Season
Wheat	Oct. - Dec.	April - May
Barley	Oct. - Nov.	March - April
Maize	April - August	Sept. - Nov.
Rice	April - July	Oct. - Nov.
Millet	June - August	Sept. - Nov.
Sorghum	June - July	Sept. - Oct.
Potatoes	Jan. - March	April - June

Source: Crop Calendars: FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper No. 12 (FAO, 1978).

I. Disaster Vulnerability

Historically, Pakistan has been affected by several types of natural disasters, of which the most serious in recent years have been earthquakes, cyclones and flooding. The western areas of the country, from Quetta to the northern Indus River Valley and along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, are particularly earthquake-prone. Four major earthquakes recorded since 1935 have resulted in nearly 65,000 deaths. Eight episodes of flooding and three cyclones (recorded since 1944) left nearly 3,000 dead and millions homeless. The entire country is at risk to these weather-related disasters.

Other problems in Pakistan include drought, epidemics, and avalanches and landslides.

Source: Disaster History: Significant Data on Major Disasters Worldwide, 1900-Present (USAID/OFDA, April 1985).

(b) Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees (part of Assistance to Individual Refugees sector).

Budget: Rs. 4,776,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1984.

(c) Employment Bureau (part of Assistance to Individual Refugees sector).

Budget: Rs. 770,800 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR)

DACAAR
1 Civil Colony
Kohat Road
Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel: 30487

UNHCR Project

I. Provision of Water Supply for Afghan Refugees (initiated in 1980 by CARE and continued by UNICEF into 1986): Objectives are to ensure adequate drinking water to Afghan refugees living in the tribal agencies of Bajaur, Kurram and North and South Waziriston, and in the settled areas of Abbotabad, Chitral, Kohat, Mansehra, Mardan and Peshawar through maintenance and additional development of hand dug shallow wells; and to maintain and improve piped water supply schemes for Afghan refugees living in these same areas.

Staff: 1 expatriate, 1 team leader, 3 support staff, 6 engineers, 96 masons, 7 storekeepers, 2 drivers, 1 pump mechanic, 1 pipefitter and 4 incidental labourers.

Budget: Rs. 6,258,000 (01-07-86 to 31-12-86).

II. Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees (part of the overall UNHCR income-generating project - see page 20 for further details):

School Bag/Uniform Production (part of Relief Substitution sector).

Budget: Rs. 1,627,500 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Commenced in 1986.

German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

GTZ
Pak-German Technical Training Programme
Gul-Bahar I
Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel: 60638

UNHCR Projects

I. Vocational Training for Afghan Refugees in NWFP (ongoing since 1982/83): Objective of the project is to provide 40 Afghan refugees with vocational/technical training.

Budget: Rs. 596,003 (01-07-84 to 31-12-86).

II. Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees (part of the overall UNHCR income-generating project - see page 20 for further details):

(a) Domestic Energy Production (part of Improvement of Refugee Village Infrastructure, Services and Environment sector).

Budget: Rs. 1,887,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1984.

(b) Maintenance Teams (part of Improvement of Refugee Village Infrastructure, Services and Environment sector).

Budget: Rs. 1,621,655 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

International Rescue Committee

IRC
39-C, Sahibizada Abdul
Qayum Road
University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel: 41274.

UNHCR Projects

I. Sanitation and Health Education for Afghan Refugees in Kohat District, NWFP (ongoing since 1985): Objective of the project is to provide basic sanitary conditions for approximately 160,000 Afghan refugees living in the Hangu and Thal areas of Kohat District, and in the villages around Kohat City (NWFP).

Staff: 1 supervisor, 11 sanitarians, 1 driver, 1 international sanitarian consultant, 2 masons, and 6 labourers.

Budget: Rs. 1,228,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

II. Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees (part of overall UNHCR income generation project - see page 20 for further details):

(a) Printing Technology Project (part of Vocational Training sector).

Budget: Rs. 592,800 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1985.

(b) Integrated Self-Reliance Project (part of Village Industry Production and Marketing sector).

Budget: Rs. 1,652,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1985.

(c) Construction Teams (part of Improvement of Refugee Village Infrastructure, Services and Environment sector).

Budget: Rs. 1,639,040 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

The Ockenden Venture

The Ockenden Venture
c/o UNHCR
House No.1, Gul Mohar Lane
University Town
P.O. Box 767, University Post Office
Peshawar, Pakistan

UNHCR Projects

Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees (part of the overall UNHCR income generation project - see page 20 for further details):

(a) Quilt Making Project (part of Relief Substitution sector).

Budget: Rs. 11,070,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1985.

(b) School Bag/Uniform Production (part of Relief Substitution sector).

Budget: Rs. 1,627,500.

(c) Afghan Refugee Maintenance Teams (part of Improvement of Refugee Village Infrastructure, Services and Environment sector).

Budget: Rs. 2,662,400 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Commenced in 1986.

(d) Handicraft Marketing Centre (part of Village Industry Production and Marketing sector).

Budget: Rs. 3,371,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1985.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society

PRCS
Dalgari Gardens
Peshawar, Pakistan

UNHCR Project

Identification and Rehabilitation of Disabled Afghan Refugees in NWFP (ongoing since 1985): Objectives of the project are (1) to identify and assess the needs of disabled Afghan refugees in NWFP; (2) to arrange for medical rehabilitation of identified disabled refugees; and (3) to facilitate self-sufficiency and integration of medically rehabilitated refugees in their society.

Staff: Administration team (2), mobile survey team (4), medical rehabilitation staff (4).

Budget: Rs. 1,865,600 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

Salvation Army Refugee and Relief Operation

Salvation Army
9-B, Rafiqui Lane
Peshawar Cantt., Pakistan
Tel: 74545

UNHCR Project

Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees (part of the overall UNHCR income generation project - see page 20 for further details):

Leatherwork Project (part of Village Industry Production and Marketing sector)

Budget: Rs. 2,567,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1985.

Save the Children Fund (UK)

SCF (UK)
10 Gul Mohar Lane
University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan

UNHCR Project

Primary Health Care in Afghan Refugee Villages in NWFP (ongoing since 1984): Objective of the project is to establish a viable community-based Primary Health Care Programme that can become an extension of and integrated into the existing health infrastructure in Afghan refugee villages in NWFP.

Staff: 1 doctor, 3 PHC supervisors, 2 mobile team supervisors, 15 teachers, 20 community health supervisors (under training), 10 mobile team members, 28 support staff, 1,400 community health workers.

Budget: Rs. 5,131,080 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

<u>Save the Children Federation (USA)</u>

SCF (USA)
c/o UNHCR
Houses No. 18 & 25
8th Street
Shalimar 7/3
P.O. Box 1263
Islamabad, Pakistan

<u>UNHCR Project</u>

<u>Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees</u>
(part of the overall UNHCR income generation project - see page 20 for further details):

(a) Integrated Afghan Refugee Self-Help Project (part of Village Industry Production and Marketing sector).

Budget: Rs. 6,868,300 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1985.

(b) Afghan Refugee Construction Teams (part of Refugee Village Infrastructure, Services and Environment sector).

Budget: Rs. 3,135,599 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

(c) Small Credit Scheme (part of Small Enterprise and Business Development sector).

Budget: Rs. 5,000,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

<u>SERVE</u>

SERVE
5 Mulberry Road
University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel: 41706

<u>UNHCR Project</u>

<u>Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees</u>
(part of overall UNHCR Income Generation project - see page 20 for further details):

Village Tree Plantation Project (part of Improvement of Refugee Village Infrastructure, Services and Environment).

Budget: Rs. 1,455,170.

SOS/Pour Les Gens, Par Les Gens

SOS/PG
c/o UNHCR
House No. 1, Gul Mohar Lane
University Town
P.O. Box 767, University Post Office
Peshawar, Pakistan

UNHCR Project

Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees
(part of the overall UNHCR income generation project - see page 20 for further details):

Apprenticeship Scheme (part of Assistance to Individual Refugees sector).

Budget: Rs. 2,386,480 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).
Ongoing since 1985.

Karachi and Islamabad

YMCA

YMCA Technical Institute
Awian-e-Saddar
Karachi
Tel: 513920.

UNHCR Projects

I. Counselling to Non-Afghan Refugees in Karachi (ongoing since 1985): Objective of the project is to provide basic information, orientation, counselling and appropriate guidance on problems such as lodging, health services, education, food, transport and vocational training to up to 1,500 Iranian refugees in the Karachi area. In addition, income-generating/self-help activities will be provided for 50 Iranians to enable them to become self-supporting.

Staff: 1 coordinator, 5 social workers, 4 interpreters and 9 support staff.

Budget: Rs. 1,486,200 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

II. Counselling to Non-Afghan Refugees in Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore (commenced in 1986): Objective of the project is to provide basic information, orientation, counselling and appropriate food, transport and vocational training to up to 1,500 Iranian refugees in the Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore area. In addition, income-generating/self-help activities will be provided for 50 Iranians to enable them to become self-supporting.

Staff: 1 coordinator, 2 social workers, 3 interpreters and 6 support staff.

Budget: Rs. 936,300 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

Punjab

HAYAT Services

Hayat Services
P.O. Box 214
Gujranwala, Pakistan
Tel: 0431-84685

UNHCR Project

Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees
(part of overall UNHCR Income Generation project - see page 20
for further details):

Rice Husk Briquettes Production (part of Improvement of Refugee Village Infrastructure, Services and Environment).

Budget: Rs. 976,000 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

Save the Children Federation, USA

UNHCR Project

Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees
(part of the overall UNHCR Income Generation project - see page 20
for further details):

Afghan Refugee Craft Export Project (part of Village Industry Production and Marketing).

Budget: Rs. 2,004,400 (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

General Projects

Save the Children Fund (UK)

UNHCR Project

Provision of Health Coordinators for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (commenced in 1986): An appropriate health strategy resulting in adequate delivery of health services will be continued and improved within the overall assistance programme for refugees in Pakistan in 1986.

Staff: 1 programme officer each in Quetta and Peshawar, 2 secretaries and 2 drivers.

Budget: US$ 98,700 (01-05-86 to 31-12-86).

Income Generation/Self Help Activities for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

Objective: During 1986, income generating and self-help activities for 74,509 Afghan refugees and their families in NWFP, Baluchistan and the Punjab will be supported with the aim of reducing their dependence on outside aid.

Total Budget: US$ 5,300,000/Rs. 84,270,000 */ (01-01-86 to 31-12-86).

A number of projects and schemes will be implemented in 1986 in the following sub-sectors:

(a) Relief Substitution: This section will cover the production by Afghan refugees of relief and other items to be distributed to an estimated 150,000 Afghan refugees.

Budget: Rs. 15,952,500.

(b) Improvement of Refugee Village Infrastructure, Services and Environment: Afghan refugees will be encouraged to participate in the construction and improvement of refugee village facilities needed under other sectors (e.g Health, Education), in the improvement of the refugee village environment, and in reducing the negative impact of their domestic fuel consumption on the surrounding environment.

Budget: Rs. 20,999,210.

(c) Vocational Training with Production: This sector will cover, whenever feasible, the expansion of existing vocational training centres into production centres, as well as developing new centres which include both components, according to market demand for skills and products.

Budget: Rs. 1,710,800.

(d) Village Industry Production and Marketing: Afghan refugees will be encouraged to take up production of a wide range of consumer goods and handicrafts according to demand on the local, national and international market. A particular feature will be the linkage of most of the projects to the Ockenden Venture and SCF/US marketing network.

Budget: Rs. 14,488,200.

(e) Small Enterprises and Business Development: The establishment of small credit schemes will develop the start-up of small ventures and, whenever possible, small scale enterprises, which will provide new employment for Afghan refugees. Means will also be provided for the direct establishment of small enterprises.

Budget: Rs. 7,985,000.

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*/ This project represents the major portion of the income generation sector of UNHCR's multipurpose assistance programme. Additional income generation activities are included under separate projects.

J. Economy

Overview:

Despite the rapid pace of industrialization, agriculture is still the largest sector of Pakistan's economy, accounting for 26% of GDP and 45% of exports in 1983/84. The agricultural sector employs over half of the labour force and provides raw materials to domestic industry (primarily sugar and cotton). The manufacturing sector has grown in recent years, accounting for nearly 19% of GDP in 1983/84 and contributing more than half of total exports.

During the 1977-83 period, Pakistan experienced rapid growth and other indicators of economic performance showed steady improvements. Real GDP growth averaged 6.7% per annum with rapid growth in all commodity producing sectors. This performance was interrupted in 1984 as a result of an unexpected downturn in agricultural production and migrant remittances, and the carryover of inflationary pressures built up during 1983. Despite these setbacks real GDP growth was still 3.5%, a generally favourable outcome.

Per capita income was estimated at US$ 390 in 1983.

Balance of Payments:

Pakistan's current account deficit has remained fairly low, at less than 5% of GNP since 1979. However, 1984 declines in migrant remittances and stagnant exports have resulted in a slight deterioration in the balance of payments position which was expected to continue in 1985. Export earnings during the same year remained less than one-half of the import bill.

Exports:

Rice, cotton cloth, cotton yarn, carpets and rugs, tanned leather, raw cotton, fish and fish preparations and sports goods. Principal export markets: People's Republic of China, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Hong Kong, Iran, Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom and United States.

Imports:

Capital goods (plates and sheets of iron and steel, power generating machinery, agricultural machinery, special industry machinery, and road motor vehicles); consumer goods (petroleum products, medicines and drugs, cosmetics and foodstuffs); and raw materials (crude petroleum, petroleum products, edible oil, chemicals, fertilizers and chemical materials).

(f) Agricultural and Related projects: Activities under this sector will exploit the limited scope for agricultural and related projects to the extent possible by using the cultivable land accessible to Afghan refugees inside and, whenever available, outside refugee villages. The vegetable farming emphasis will be placed on high yield and high quality products in order to achieve optimal returns. In addition, livestock, poultry, and bee-keeping will be further encouraged.

Budget: Rs. 8,801,010.

(g) Assistance to Individual Refugees: Under this sector, employment will be arranged and jobs created in order to facilitate the insertion of skilled and semi-skilled Afghan refugees into the local economy. Emphasis will be placed on complementing the vocational training schemes by providing the graduates with means to establish themselves in small businesses. Incentives will be given to local and Afghan refugee entrepreneurs to employ young refugee apprentices.

Budget: Rs. 13,033,280.

(h) Consultancies: In view of the highly professional input needed in the designing of a number of projects, as well as for the preparation of surveys and feasibility studies during the continuing identification phase, this sector covers the expenditures for the consultancies needed.

Budget: Rs. 800,000.

(i) Purchase of Vehicles: In order to have transport available on the starting date of project implementation, the revolving fund under this sector will provide for advanced purchase of vehicles.

Budget: Rs. 500,000.

Major suppliers: Abu Dhabi, People's Republic of China, France, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom and United States.

Crop Production: Pakistan's four major crops are rice, wheat, sugarcane and cotton. Others include barley, sorghum, millet, maize, gram, rape and mustard, sesamum, and tobacco. Favourable weather conditions and government measures to protect the crops and enhance yields are major contributing factors to continued strong agricultural growth.

Source: Pakistan: Recent Economic Developments and Structural Adjustment (World Bank Report No. 5347-PAK, 20 March 1985) and Pakistan Year Book 1984-85.

K. Population

		Population	Density (per km^2)
Population by Province: (1981 census)	NWFP	10,885,000	146
	Punjab	50,466,000	229
	Sind	18,966,000	134
	Baluchistan	4,305,000	12
	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	2,175,000	80
	Islamabad (Federal Capital Area)	335,000	369

Population Total: (1981 Census) 87,132,000 *

Population Total: (1984 World Bank est.) 91,884,000 *

Density (per km^2, 1984): 116

Average annual growth rate (1972-81): 2.98%

* The Northern Territories and Azad Kashmir are disputed areas, and are therefore not included in the population totals or within the geographical boundaries of Pakistan.

Source: Pakistan Census Organization as cited in Pakistan Year Book 1984-85, and Federal Bureau of Statistics as cited in World Bank Report No. 5347-PAK, 20 March 1985.

L. Health

Vital Statistics:

Births/1,000 population (1983):		40
Deaths/1,000 population (1983):		12
Infant mortality/1,000 live births (1984):		90 *
Life expectancy at birth (1983):		55 years
Access to safe water (1983, % of population):	Urban	78
	Rural	22
Access to sewerage and sanitation (1983, % of population):	Urban	48
	Rural	4
Population per physician (1983):		4,600 *
Population per hospital bed (1983):		1,800

Health Care System: While there is a central Ministry of Health, health care in Pakistan is essentially a provincial concern (four provinces) with a three-tiered structure: province, district and sub-district. The 1984-85 Pakistan Year Book reports that there were 33,584 doctors, 626 hospitals, 3,351 dispensaries, 794 maternity and child welfare centres, 52,161 hospital beds, 11,070 registered nurses and 2,562 lady health visitors in 1983.*

Health facilities are generally inadequate in rural areas. Traditional healers, using modern medicines along with traditional methods, are said to outnumber doctors and play an important role in rural areas.

* Note: Figures and statistics for the health sector vary considerably from one source to another and therefore, should be interpreted with caution.

Major Causes of Death: Enteric diseases, poliomyelitis, tetanus, malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery and typhus.

Source: World Bank Report No. 5347-PAK, 20 March 1985; Report of the Government of Pakistan Planning Commission, April 1985; and 1984-85 Pakistan Year Book.

For a more detailed discussion of health in Pakistan, refer to section IIA., Health System.

M. Housing

Urban housing consists primarily of brick houses or huts constructed with mud or bricks and thatched roofs. Rural housing consists of traditional huts made with mud and thatched roofs.

N. Transportation

Roads: In 1983-84, there were 39,372 km. of main roads with a concrete or bitumen surface and 58,147 km. of secondary roads with a gravel or macadam surface.

Railroads: Pakistan's railway system is state-owned and is broken into seven divisions (Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi and Sukkur). There were 12,607 km. of track in 1984.

Ports: Pakistan's chief port is at Karachi. A second port, Muhammad bin Qasim, is located 56 km. east of Karachi and started partial operations in 1980. A third port at Gwadar is in the Persian Gulf.

Airports: Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi (Islamabad) and Quetta all have international airports. In addition, there are at least 22 other airfields with concrete, bitumen, gravel or natural surfaces located around the country in varying states of repair.

Airlines: Domestic: Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIA) operates domestic services and international services to Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Dubai, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Zimbabwe and Europe. Cargo service operates to Switzerland and Hong Kong.
Fleet: 4 Boeing 747; 4 DC-10-30; 5 Airbus A-300; 3 Boeing 720B; 7 Boeing 707; 9 Fokker F-27; on order are 6 Boeing 737-300.

International: Foreign airlines flying into Pakistan include British Airways, Lufthansa, Singapore Airlines, Air India, Japan Airlines, Air Lanka, Air Thailand, Air France, KLM, Swissair, Saudi Arabian Airlines, SAS and others.

Additional information on transportation in Pakistan can be found in section IIB., Transportation Resources. See also maps at front.

O. Communications

Radio Pakistan broadcasts home service daily in 21 languages and external services daily in 18 languages. The national broadcasting network comprises 17 stations in Abbottabad, Bahawalpur, Dera Ismail Khan, Faisalabad, Gilgit, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi, Khaipur Mir, Khuzder (Baluchistan), Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Skardu and Turbat. The Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd. transmits daily (evenings only) with morning transmissions each Friday.

Telex and telephone services exist throughout the country.

Further Reading

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- Religion
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<u>Annex I</u>

PROFILE
FOR REFUGEE EMERGENCY-PRONE COUNTRIES

PAKISTAN



UNHCR/P. Meier

Office of The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Emergency Unit

PROFILE FOR REFUGEE EMERGENCY-PRONE COUNTRIES

P A K I S T A N

Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees

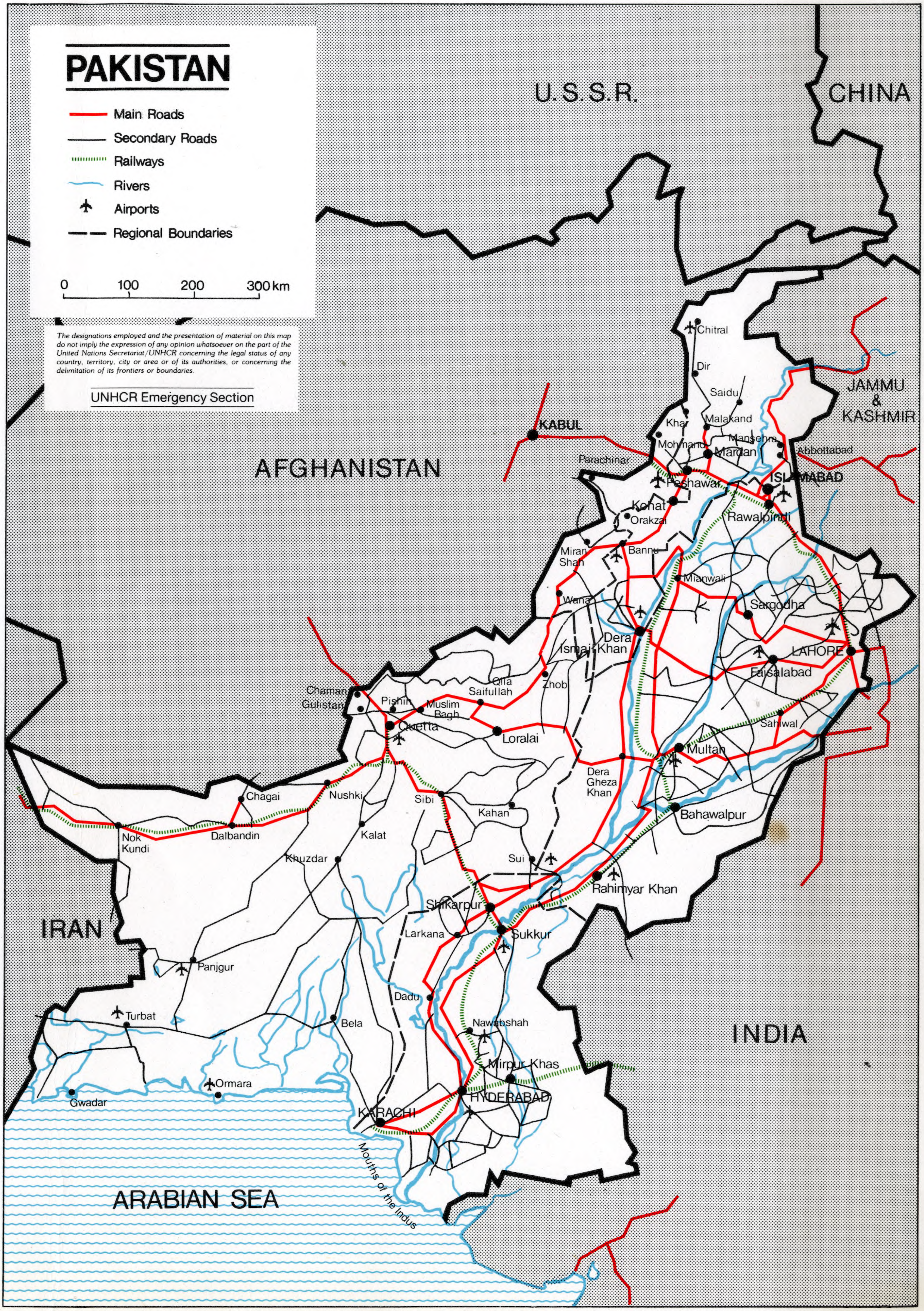
October 1986

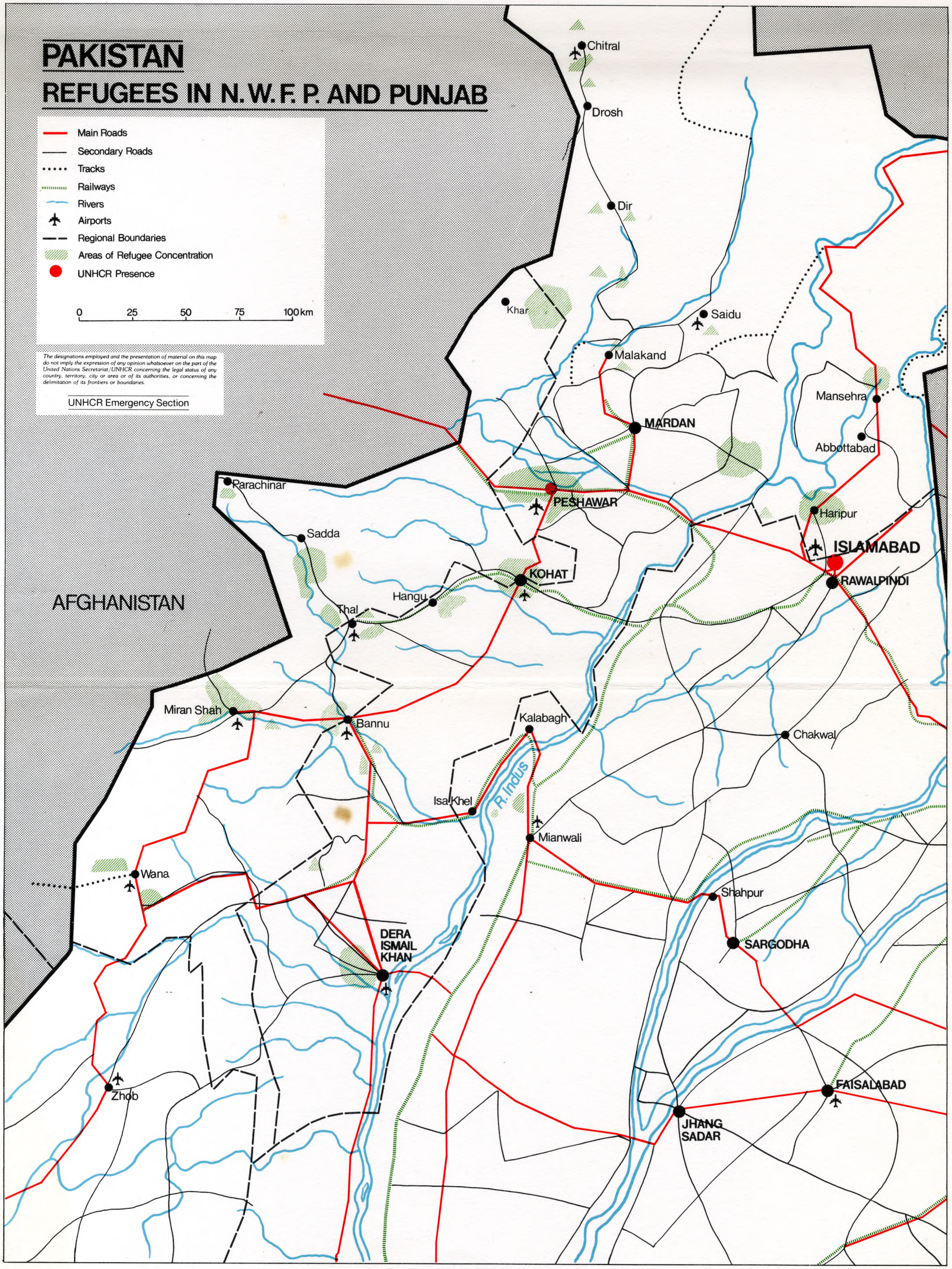
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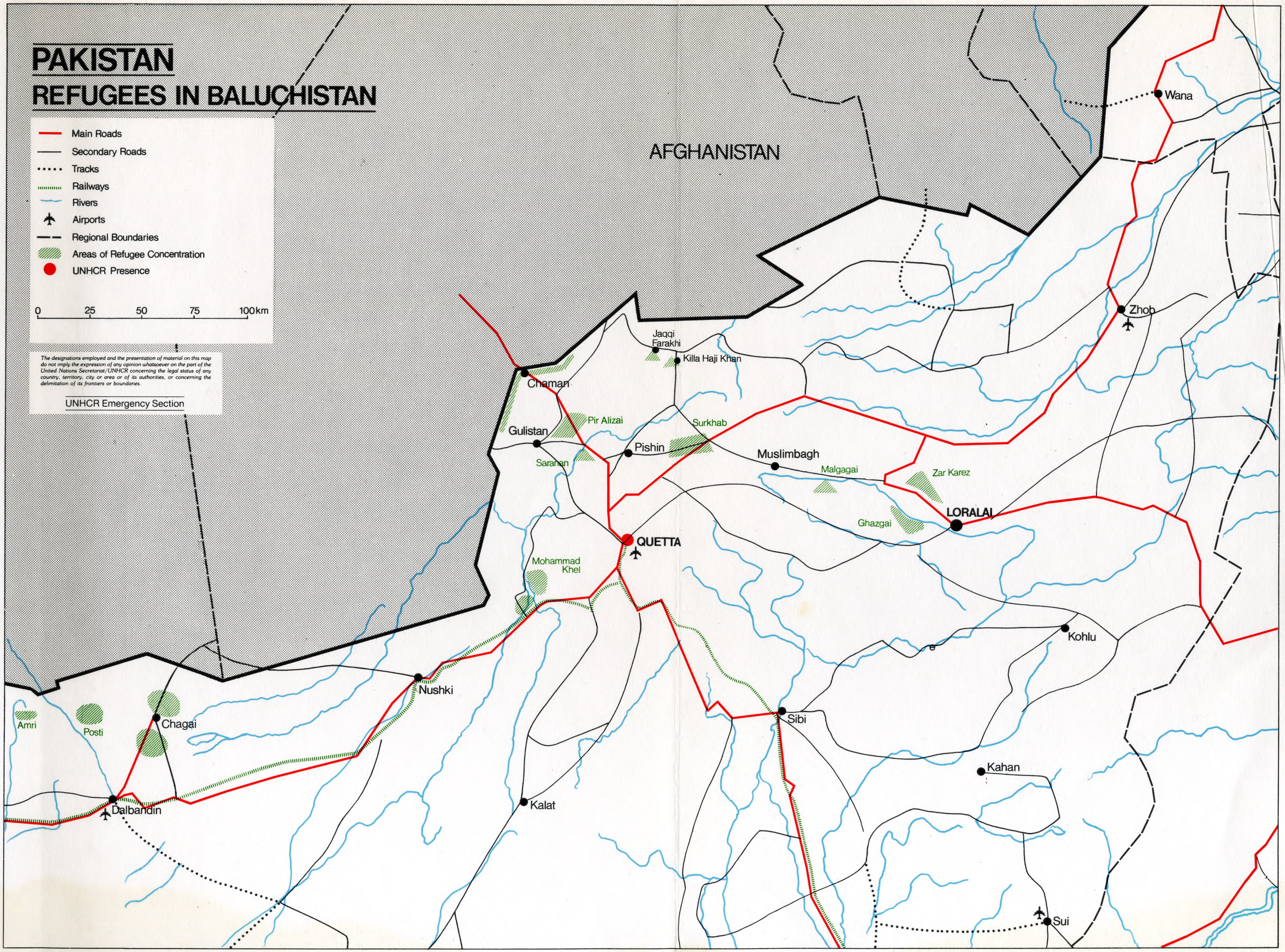
This profile of Pakistan is the third in a series for refugee emergency-prone countries. These profiles are designed to provide, in one accessible document, factual information on selected countries and are intended as an emergency preparedness measure in support of UNHCR planning and relief operations. The profiles are principally concerned with the kinds of information and resources needed during refugee emergencies in order to facilitate contingency planning and action along with rapid decision-making. They are designed to satisfy a number of audiences including UNHCR decision-makers, UNHCR Headquarters personnel and consultants, UNHCR regional bureaux and field offices, and implementing partners. The UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies will often be able to provide complementary information.

Various sections of UNHCR have helped the Emergency Section compile this profile. The information does not claim to be complete - indeed an effort was made to keep the profile short, readable and concise while pointing readers to additional sources containing detail they may need. The profile has been drawn up at short notice to respond to current demand and should be viewed as a draft that may still contain inconsistencies and inaccuracies. It would be appreciated if these as well as suggestions that may strengthen future editions of the Pakistan profile could be brought to the Emergency Section's attention.

Emergency Section


PAKISTAN
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Railways
Rivers
Airports
Regional Boundaries
0
100
200
300 km
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat/UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
UNHCR Emergency Section
U.S.S.R.
CHINA
JAMMU & KASHMIR
AFGHANISTAN
KABUL
IRAN
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
Chitral
Dir
Saidu
Khar
Malakand
Mohmand
Mansehra
Mardan
Abbottabad
Parachinar
Peshawar
ISLAMABAD
Kohat
Orakzai
Rawalpindi
Miran Shah
Bannu
Mianwali
Wana
Sargodha
Dera Ismail Khan
LAHORE
Faisalabad
Qila Saifullah
Zhob
Chaman
Gulistan
Pishin
Muslim Bagh
Quetta
Loralai
Sahiwal
Multan
Dera Gheza Khan
Chagai
Nushki
Sibi
Kahan
Bahawalpur
Nok Kundi
Dalbandin
Kalat
Khuzdar
Sui
Rahimyar Khan
Shikarpur
Larkana
Sukkur
Panjgur
Dadu
Turbat
Bela
Nawabshah
Mirpur Khas
Ormara
Gwadar
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
Mouths of the Indus


PAKISTAN
REFUGEES IN N.W.F.P. AND PUNJAB
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Tracks
Railways
Rivers
Airports
Regional Boundaries
Areas of Refugee Concentration
UNHCR Presence
0 25 50 75 100km
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat/UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
UNHCR Emergency Section
AFGHANISTAN
Chitral
Drosh
Dir
Khar
Saidu
Malakand
MARDAN
Mansehra
Abbottabad
Parachinar
PESHAWAR
Haripur
ISLAMABAD
RAWALPINDI
Sadda
KOHAT
Hangu
Thal
Miran Shah
Bannu
Kalabagh
Chakwal
Isa Khel
R. Indus
Mianwali
Wana
Shahpur
SARGODHA
DERA
ISMAIL
KHAN
Zhob
FAISALABAD
JHANG
SADAR


PAKISTAN
REFUGEES IN BALUCHISTAN
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Tracks
Railways
Rivers
Airports
Regional Boundaries
Areas of Refugee Concentration
UNHCR Presence
0
25
50
75
100km
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat/UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
UNHCR Emergency Section
AFGHANISTAN
Wana
Zhob
Jaqqi Farakhi
Killa Haji Khan
Chaman
Pir Alizai
Gulistan
Surkhab
Pishin
Saranan
Muslimbagh
Malgagai
Zar Karez
LORALAI
Ghazgai
QUETTA
Mohammad Khel
Kohlu
Nushki
Sibi
Amri
Posti
Chagai
Kahan
Dalbandin
Kalat
Sui